

## The Washington Times

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## BRADLEY LANE.

Just outside the District of Columbia, in Maryland, is Bradley Lane. It connects the Connecticut avenue highway with the Rockville pike, and has become a very important link in the route between the city and a rural section which sends a very large and fast increasing traffic to the city. The Lane is especially used by motorists, of whom a continuous string may be seen passing through it at almost any time of day or evening.

This thoroughfare is ill adapted to accommodate the large traffic that seeks it. It is very narrow; two vehicles passing on it can do so only by taking the utmost care; there is constant danger of mix-ups and accidents. With the increasing volume of movement over it, there is increasing certainty that sooner or later serious mishap will result from the conditions.

Bradley Lane is outside the District, and therefore without the authority of the local government. It is a concern of Montgomery county; but its condition is such, and its importance to both county and city is so well understood, that there should be little difficulty getting attention of the county authorities to the need for widening and improving its surface. It may be impossible for the District to co-operate in meeting the expense of such an improvement, but if there is any way to accomplish this, it would be a highly desirable use of the necessary money.

## THE WATERPOWER BOOM

Government authorities are assured that a great reservoir of capital is ready to be utilized in the development of water powers in all parts of the country, whenever it shall be certain that the Government will adhere to a water power policy that will be reasonably liberal with investors. Such a program is believed to have been written into the pending water power legislation reported from the House Committee on Interstate Commerce.

All over the country there is rapidly increasing popular appreciation of the importance and the vast possibilities of water power. Especially is its utilization for municipal purposes now attracting attention. In the Pacific States perhaps most progress has been made in this particular direction; but the South, the mid-West, and New England are all active.

When a great city goes out into the surrounding country, buys up watersheds, builds aqueducts and works in order to supply itself with plenty of good water, it manifestly meets an insistent public need. Cities everywhere do this as a mere matter of fact. Yet the same water in many cases, the same general character of engineering work, would also serve to provide those cities with power. Power is almost as vital a necessity as water, standing as it does for light, transportation, and industry.

Washington chances to be so situated with relation to its water supply that the development of larger water resources can most easily be linked with the development of power for municipal uses. It would be a positive waste of money to go on with a one-sided, one-purpose expansion of the plant that supplies the city with water, when a modest additional expense would make that water produce the city's electric power as well as its water supply.

The problems of municipal economics are becoming more insistent with every decade. Municipal expenses, debts, and requirements grow at a marvelous rate in this time of constantly expanding demands upon the public administration. It is the more necessary to introduce every possible economy, and the utilization of such an opportunity as Washington has in the Great Falls of the Potomac would be a lesson to the whole country as well as a great, practical economy in the administration of this city.

## A NEED IN EFFICIENCY.

Efficiency has become the national watchword in America. We have men going about pointing out methods by which time, labor, materials, men may be saved. This workman takes two turns of the wrist where one is sufficient—then he must omit one. Not that some men shall be without work. On the contrary, that there shall be more production. There are too many men handling this piece of work—then

put one over there and let him do something else needful.

But there is one field still neglected. As Frank A. Vanderlip pointed out recently in a speech before the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, there is only one farmer in the civilized world comparable to the American tiller of the soil in the scantiness of the yield he extracts from his acres. He is the Russian moujik, working with antiquated implements and under disheartening conditions of political and social life which are no part of the American farmer's problem.

Figures compiled by the Deutsche Bank, the greatest financial institution in Germany, gives the comparative yields of grains to the acre as between this country and Germany as follows:

	Germany.	U. S.
Wheat.....	18	8.5
Rye.....	14.7	8.1
Oats.....	15.5	10.7
Potatoes.....	120	60

Efficiency farmers are a need in improving our production.

## MORALS OF THE TOLLS QUESTION.

What did the United States undertake to do, in the administration of the Panama canal? What did the Hay-Pauncefote treaty mean? To what program and policy did it pledge us?

These are the questions which, rightly answered, will point the only proper answer to the canal tolls problem. This nation can do no less than keep its engagements. It would be disgraceful and dishonorable to do less. Better to be generous with the rest of the world than to do less than we have pledged to do. But the one proper and right solution is to determine exactly what this nation pledged to do, and then do that in the most literal and exact way.

If the United States did in fact enter into a bad bargain, it must stand by that bargain. There must be no haggling and hesitancy about it. The question is not whether, as a matter of domestic policy, it is wise and desirable to grant free use of the canal to our coastwise shipping, or to our foreign trade, or to any other part of our maritime business. These are questions to be considered entirely apart from and independent of the great, big main issue. If we have promised not to discriminate in favor of American shipping or any part of American shipping, we have no right even to consider the advantages that might accrue to us from such discrimination.

This is a plain question in national morals and international good faith. There is plenty of room for the most sincere differences of opinion. It will not do to assume that all the men on either side of the argument are insincere. Almost all the men on both sides are sincere, yet they differ as widely as the poles about the plain question of what the treaty means: of what we have agreed to do.

Senator Lodge made an able and illuminating presentation of the question in his Senate speech, one of the best reasoned and most compact arguments presented in the upper chamber in years. He arrived at the conclusion, from an analysis of the Hay-Pauncefote pact and the circumstances surrounding and arising subsequent to its adoption, that we have full authority to impose discriminating tolls in favor of American shipping, both coastwise and foreign, if we decide that this is a desirable policy for us. But, after deciding to this extent in favor of the free-tolls side of the controversy, the Senator turned to the other side, and declared himself in favor of repealing the free-tolls legislation, because the President had solemnly assured Congress that the repeal was necessary to avoid difficulties in our international relations.

Senator Lodge may be right as to his first proposition; but if he is, it is impossible to agree with his second. In so delicate and highly important a matter, however, it seems manifest that the American Government is hardly competent to decide. There is sharp division of opinion among our public men and among our people, as to what the treaty means. On the other hand the sentiment of the outside world is almost unanimous in supporting the view that we are estopped from discriminations.

So the situation is that half the American Congress and public favors discrimination, half opposes discrimination, and the solid outside opinion also opposes it. If Congress decides the question one way it will offend half our own people and all others; if it decides the other way, it will offend half our own people, and possibly sacrifice an important and valuable right of this nation in the canal.

There is only one right way out of this dilemma. That is to submit to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal the question of what the treaty means, and of our obligations and limitations under it. It has been insisted that we could not hope for a fair consideration of the American case in that court, because

all the world outside the United States is opposed to discrimination. But that estimate of The Hague tribunal does not seem just. It assumes that fairness is impossible as against the weight of national interests. The United States can ill afford to set so low an appraisal on the integrity and sincerity of that great institution.

At any rate, we can as well submit to The Hague's arbitration, as the rest of the world can afford to submit to our decision. If the nations represented at The Hague all have economic interests adverse to our own, it is also true that we have economic interests adverse to theirs. If The Hague court cannot be trusted by us, why should we be trusted by the nations in general? We have adhered to the principle of The Hague arbitration for just such cases as this, and it would be broad, generous, and inspiring now to stick by our colors.

A piece of Congressional legislation, founded out in the heat of factional strife, on the anvil of partisanship, with the hammers of conflicting interests, is not to be trusted for a proper interpretation of such a contract as this which involves the canal. The Hague tribunal is the best bench thus far created in the world for that appeal. To that bench it should be taken.

After we know what our treaty obligations—our moral obligations—are, then will be the right time to consider our economic necessities. It is utterly impossible to consider the two together. We have no right to weigh the economic consequences in the same scale with the moral aspects. Honest measure will never be determined in that fashion. The first thing to be settled, and to be settled rightly and finally, is what we have agreed to do under our sacred treaties. When that is decided, and not till then, we may feel ourselves at liberty to consider the economic aspects which remain within our administrative discretion.

## THE OLD NORTH STATE.

The shifting of political authority which go with changes of party and personnel, bring some interesting situations. Just now North Carolina commands attention because of the probability that in the next Congress she will number in her delegation the leaders of both houses. In the past the Old North State has more than once been in commanding position, but never has her representation held so many posts of first-rate importance as it is likely to count in the next session.

In the first place, Senator Simmons is chairman of the Committee on Finance, which deals with tariff and revenue problems. It is always a committee of the very first rank. Despite that one large section of its authority was taken from it when the Committee on Banking and Currency was created, it is still probably the most distinguished committee of the upper body. Simmons will continue its leader.

The corresponding committee in the House, that on Ways and Means, is now headed by Mr. Underwood. He will move to the Senate, and Mr. Kitchen of North Carolina will become leader of the majority—assuming that the Democrats retain the control, which seems altogether probable—and chairman of Ways and Means. This chairmanship now carries not only the leadership and the dominating place in revenue matters, but also the function of directing the highly important business of selecting the House committees.

The present chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Mr. Clayton of Alabama, is retiring to assume a judicial post, and the succession will fall by seniority as well as by merit to Mr. Webb of North Carolina. No committee has more to do with framing legislation and determining policies, in the present era, than that on Judiciary, the great law committee, in a way the supreme court of the House. Alabama gives way to two very important points to North Carolina.

The Senate Judiciary chairman is Mr. Culbertson of Texas, who is seriously ill and very possibly will not attempt to resume his duties in another session. Should he vacate the Judiciary chairmanship in the upper house, it would go by seniority to Senator Overman of North Carolina. Thus the North Carolina delegation would hold the leadership of the House, and the chairmanship of what many regard as the two most important committees in both houses. It is decidedly a notable coincidence, and it testifies anew to the wisdom of that policy which a number of States have followed, of keeping their delegations long enough in service to let them rise to commanding places.

## Some Mistake.

"What name are you calling?" asked the telephone girl over the wire. "Colonel," the customer answered. "I beg pardon," asked the girl. The man repeated it. The wire was silent for a moment, then the girl said: "Wait a moment, please. I think the wires are crossed."—Ladies' Home Journal.

## The News of Society

By JEAN ELIOT.

MISS MARY HOWRY LEAVES FOR EUROPE

MISS MARY HOWRY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Conner, of Natchez, Miss., entertained at a buffet luncheon, at Rauscher's today in honor of Mrs. John Sharp Williams. Receiving with her guests were Mrs. William B. Rhodes, of Natchez; Mrs. Ollie James, Mrs. David Finley, Mrs. Humphries, Mrs. Agnes Wilson, Mrs. McComber, Mrs. Ragdale, and Miss John Williams. Miss Sallie Williams, Miss Margaret Brooks, and Mrs. Quinn's niece, Miss Olga Feltus, served punch.

The other guests were Mrs. Thomas Riley Marshall, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Burleson, Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. Redfield, Miss Agnes Wilson, Mrs. McCumber, Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Pittman, Mrs. Pomerehne, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. McChord, Mrs. Ben Johnson, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Braisted, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Effinger, Mrs. Mitchell Palmer, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Swager Shelby, Mrs. Thomas R. Mann, Mrs. Jack Beall, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Murdock, Mrs. Slayden, Mrs. Josiah Perry, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Alken, Mrs. Zimmerman, Mrs. Copley, Mrs. Calloway, Mrs. Ryan Devereux, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Ransdell, Mrs. Ayis, and her house guest, Mrs. Clayton. Mrs. Gregg and her house guest, Mrs. Seale, Mrs. Champ Clark, Mrs. Oldfield, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Daggett, Mrs. Coppee, Mrs. Edward Brown, and Mrs. Williams' mother, Mrs. Webb.

Mrs. William B. Rhodes is president of the Colonial Dames of Mississippi, and is here for the congress.

Preparations for the White House House wedding go on apace, but the members of the family find time to seek diversion. Yesterday afternoon the President, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Miss Bones, and Dr. Grayson, motored to the Washington Country Club, for a round of golf; and in the evening he indulged in the good old-fashioned pastime of a trip to the circus. In the party were Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Bones, Miss Gertrude Gordon, and Dr. Grayson.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre arrived last evening to stay at the White House until after the marriage of Miss Eleanor Wilson and Mr. McAdoo.

There will be two performances of "The Mystery of the East," which Mrs. Christian Hemmick will present, at her former residence, 1626 Rhode Island avenue, on Friday, for the benefit of the Neighborhood House. The afternoon performance, at 2 o'clock, will be followed by "the tango," and after the evening entertainment there will be a "bal oriental," to which many of the guests will go in costume. The patronesses are Mrs. Lutz Anderson, Mrs. Richard H. Townsend, Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. Blodgett, Mrs. Burleson, Mrs. Dimock, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Gaff, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Haverthill, Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Adolph Miller, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Lady

The newly appointed Cuban minister to Italy, Dr. Antonio Martin-Rivero, will sail today for Rome, where his family will join him later. Dr. Rivero, who was formerly minister from Cuba to the United States, has been detained in Washington by illness.

Mrs. Bradley Fiske is entertaining at dinner this evening at the Chevy Chase Club.

The largest and most important meeting of the official year will be held by the D. A. R. in Memorial Continental Hall Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of electing officers.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## Business Shows Increase When Town Goes Dry

Is a dry town a good thing or a bad thing for business? Specifically, how does a dry town affect the dry goods business?

The Dry Goods Economist, a trade paper, which holds no brief for either "drys" or "wetts," set about answering that question. The verdict was emphatically in favor of the drys.

Rockford, Ill., with a 55,000 population, the second largest dry goods city in the United States, was selected as the best place for investigation, because that city had gone dry in May, 1908, had switched to wet columns in May, 1910, and again went dry in 1912.

The investigator for the Dry Goods Economist listened to the rabid arguments of partisans on both sides, then went direct to the dry goods retailers for the most reliable information. Afterward, he talked to men in other lines of business, as well as professional men.

Increase Is Reported.

D. J. Stewart & Co., the largest retail dry goods firm, reported an increase for 1912 of \$50,000. A large proportion of this unusually large increase was laid to prohibition. One after another of the dry goods merchants gave the same verdict. When the investigator tried to get some one to present the other side he was given names of saloon advocates, but none could be found opposed to prohibition who, even remotely, were connected with dry goods firms.

In special cases it was found that the Bible has sometimes been thought chiefly a text book of the clergy or of formal ethics, or an infallible account of the universe, or a repository of inspired information about all sorts of subjects. To be sure it does touch many subjects, but the chief subject is the redemption of human life from evil. It is not chiefly a history of creation, nor of the early nations, nor even of the Jews; it is chiefly a history of the divine movement for human redemption.

And its purpose is to reveal God as the Redeemer, or to record his working in the world for its redemption. Many things we may ask of the Bible, but we must ask that it shall guide us to God. And this it does. It fulfills its purpose. No one who sincerely tries fails to find in its pages the way to the Redeemer. The Bible does not pretend to be a text book on all conceivable subjects, but it is a text book on subjects that are of the greatest importance to a right life. It is rich in information and inspiration on many matters related to all this, but it is supreme in this matter of the redemption of human life from evil.

Wendell Phillips was once asked to omit the last paragraph of one of his great anti-slavery speeches as a condition of having the speech published. The flaming orator replied: "I have just said that I wrote the speech just to say that." So the whole Bible was written to say that "the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which is lost." (Copyright, 1914, by Joseph B. Howies.)

## The Silver Lining

Edited by ARTHUR BAER.

Parisian duel—Callaux fires into the air while D'Aillieres shoots several bullets into the earth. The horizon was resting well at midnight, and the ground will recover with the proper care.

There were no Mexican costumes with the big circus.

All of Dr. Mary Walker's long years of distressed efforts have been ruthlessly trampled on one fell swoop. She has just been presented with a wrist watch.

## THE OLDEST INHAB SEZ—

"A feller's gran"

chill' makes 't finest

kind o' a chaperon

at a circus."



The circus parade met with absolutely no interference Monday. Suffragettes might take the hint and import a few pumas, catamounts, and Bengal tigers for their parade next Saturday.

Ladies opposed to equal rights for women will wear a red nose next Saturday. Gentlemen opposed to equal rights for ladies will wear a red nose as usual.

Mexican ship reported sunk by a Mexican mine, which is certainly wasting Mexican mines.

One of Huerta's cabinet established a precedent by resigning and leaving to chat about it. Most of Senor Huerta's cabinet members resign at sunrise.

Admiral Badger is having as much trouble with mines in Panuco river as John D. is with them in Colorado.

Costa Rica has just picked a new president. They also picked the last one to pieces.

Now we know that there is no war with Mexico. No Mexican fleets have been reported off Atlantic City. Looks as if the hotelkeepers intend to fall back on the old sea-serpent thunder.

Prisoners in District Jail are entertained with moving pictures. Times for the Society-For-the-Prevention-of-Everything to rise up on their hind legs and protest against leading the innocent young inmates astray.

After lamping some of the new straw hats, we think that this bird will return to last year's nest.

## Western High Alumni To Replace Art Works

In an effort to reach more than a thousand graduates and former members of the Western High School, circular letters will be sent out immediately to solicit contributions to replace the art works destroyed in the recent fire, following action taken at a meeting of the alumni association held at the J. Ormond Wilson Normal School last night.

Miss Alberta Walker, vice president of the association, presided at the meeting at which plans were formulated to round up the graduates and to interest them in decorations for the new building expected to be ready for occupancy next January.

A meeting of the association is set for early in October at which time it is expected that a large sum will be ready to be used in replacing the pictures and works of art destroyed.

## Opium Den Above Synagogue Is Raided

NEW YORK, May 6.—Margaret Schultz, charged by Federal officers with manufacturing opium supplied to gamblers in the East, was arrested today by United States Commissioner Houghton and held in \$1,500 bail.

While the congregation of a Jewish synagogue were at prayer at 87 East Fourth street, Special Officers Sullivan and York raided the woman's room on the floor above and found her smoking a "pipe" and buying "cooking" a large quantity of the drug.

They seized about \$500 worth of opium and other drugs. No one else was in the flat. The place was wired with electric bulbs, which had enabled her hitherto to discern the approach of officers.

## THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WA

The children were the youngest I had ever seen in school, and at first glance they were having about the same training as in the ideal kindergarten. The true significance of what we saw did not strike me at first. I said to the teacher, Miss George, "Of course, you insist on their finishing everything they start to do. Of course, you insist that they put away their things before beginning other occupations." And I was surprised that when recess came the teachers and children should be just playing "tag" and "blind man's bluff," good, healthy, old-fashioned games, but not improving, like the pretty kindergarten plays.

Miss George did not say much; she left me to draw my own conclusions, and growed up to me how radically different everything was from anything that I had ever seen before. That was the first time I had been giving my children and grandchildren things to do, these children were doing things of themselves. This meant the opening of a whole new world of ideas, and month by month since that day the wonder and absolute richness of it has grown, and little children have become more and more a source of intense interest.

Entity Unfolds Self.

To so treat the little new human entity that it shall unfold itself, instead of making a mold into which the childish plastic material is to be forced for shaping into a pre-designed form; this

## Truths By Women Who Know Natural System of Education The Montessori Method

Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, wife of the inventor of the telephone, has probably done more than anyone else in this country to spread the knowledge to mothers and children of Madam Montessori's method of educating children.

Mrs. Bell, in 1912, went to Tarrytown, N. Y., to see a school conducted by Miss Anne George, Madam Montessori's first foreign pupil. Mrs. Bell brought Miss George to Washington, and with her aid, started the Montessori School, at 1840 Kalorama road. Through Mrs. Bell and the Montessori Educational Association, a free school has been established at the Friendship House.

In the magazine published by the Montessori Educational Association, entitled "Freedom for the Child," was published a letter by Mrs. Bell, telling the public what the Montessori method means to her. She has sent the same letter to The Times, that all might read it and know of the work of Madam Montessori.

By MRS. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

The Montessori method—it means light after darkness—hope fulfilled, a new world whose existence has been felt, but never known—revealed. Like many another, I had felt from the earlier days of my motherhood, that there was something wrong in our methods of bringing up our children. It is not right to strike them to shut them in closets or to stand them in corners, and generally to antagonize them. And yet, of course, disobedience—the disobedience in particular that would result in bodily or moral harm to the little ones, cannot be permitted.

I sought much advice, I read many books and tried many experiments, but never found what I felt was the true method of character building. All either put me in opposition to my children or required the administration of punishment, which though they might claim to be "natural," I felt unjust, as it was mostly possible to trace the cause of the childish delinquency to some mismanagement of my own.

## Something Wrong.

Not only did it seem to me that there was something wrong in our scheme of child rearing, I felt also that there must be a terrible waste of time in deferring systematic education for four or five years. If, as was told me, a baby learned more in the first hours, days, weeks, and months of its existence than in succeeding months and years, should we not be able to utilize them in some ways not hurtful even to the tiny brain?

Surely it should be possible to purpose in the eager little hands stretching out after bright colors. It could be no more of a tax on the small intelligence to have things systematically presented for its consideration, than to allow the child to search aimlessly around, confused, and bewildered by a multitude of objects unrelated to each other, and utterly beyond its comprehension or interest.

Here, also, I got little help. The family physician when appealed to, murmured something about "Freud," and I tried earnestly to get hold of his writings to discover his real thought, for I was convinced that there was more in his philosophy than what appeared in the kindergarten that I visited. Unfortunately I never was able to get a satisfactory account of his theories; while the occupations I saw did not appeal to me.

## Struggled Blindly.

So I had to wait and struggle blindly after something I knew was to be dealt with as one does with those of sick persons, with restraint, but with sympathy, as things which the child has either unfortunately acquired or not acquired, or for which he is not accountable. That is, he is not to be punished, only to be restrained until such time as he recovers his control of himself.

And when fits of naughtiness come, as come they must under any system of life, these fits are to be dealt with as one does with those of sick persons, with restraint, but with sympathy, as things which the child has either unfortunately acquired or not acquired, or for which he is not accountable. That is, he is not to be punished, only to be restrained until such time as he recovers his control of himself.

To Try Reasoning.

What a relief to be able, with a clear conscience, to allow one's self to show sympathy with a naughty little one—not the less dear on that account—and without reproach, to try reasoning as soon as the first passion fit is passed!

The readiness with which even the tiniest children of a Montessori Kindergarten respond to such treatment is marvelous. I know—for I have seen.

In Helen Keller, we have a shining example of what may happen when a physical nature has thus been left to unfold itself unimpeded, free from interference, and with the appeal made to the child's own reason and will. Mrs. Macy, her teacher, testifies, "I brought her up, as the true Montessori spirit," and further adds, "I could have trained her in my own image; I preferred to leave her to develop herself."

Our children may not all prove Helen Keller, neither may we all have Annie Sullivan respond to guard and guide them as wisely. But with this new point of view, we shall be able to see that these little human beings shall have a larger measure of that liberty to live and develop as God and Nature intend, which we adults so jealously claim for ourselves.



MRS. A. G. BELL.

baldly stated, is the new conception. Just to state it shows the wonderful, the inestimable possibilities opened to every child.

It means that the parent's will is not to be forced on him, because it is the parent's will, and the child's duty is blind obedience. Instead the child is to be taught that he has the right to the enjoyment of his own will, so long, that is, as it does not interfere with other people's equal right to theirs. This is liberty, not license.

He is also to be taught that there are laws which he must obey, but these laws were made for his good, and that of all people, both big and small, so that big people have to obey, too. Thus is the union created between parent and child, where formerly was division like unto that of dictator and subject.

And when fits of naughtiness come, as come they must under any system of life, these fits are to be dealt with as one does with those of sick persons, with restraint, but with sympathy, as things which the child has either unfortunately acquired or not acquired, or for which he is not accountable. That is, he is not to be punished, only to be restrained until such time as he recovers his control of himself.

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## What's on the Program in Washington Today

Meetings, evening:  
Masonic—Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 11, 615 R. St., 8 p. m.; King Solomon, No. 3, 13 p. m.; East Star, No. 34, Columbia Chapter, No. 1, Brightwood, No. 2, Potomac Chapter, No. 2, Adams Temple; Aerie Chapter, No. 10, Order of Eastern Star.  
Knights of Pythias—Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 2, 1100 22d St., 8 p. m.; Pythian Temple, No. 3, Pythian Sisters, Washington County, No. 1, Uniform Rank.  
Old Folio—Eastern Lodge, No. 7, Harmony, No. 9, Friendship, No. 12, and Federal City, No. 20, Mount Nebo Encampment.  
Interstate Commerce Commission hearing, mezzanine floor, New Willard.  
Supper—given by Mrs. Hawkesworth and Mrs. Greener, in large ballroom, New Willard.  
Loyal Legion meeting, 8 p. m., in Red Room, New Willard, followed by supper.  
Amusements.  
Belasco—"Within the Law," 2:20 and 8:20 p. m.  
National—"What's Wrong," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Columbia—"Bunny Pulls the String," 8:15 p. m.  
Polite—"Bought and Paid For," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Crescent—Vaudeville, continuous.  
Crescent—Vaudeville, afternoon and evening.  
Gayety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.